populatable as they sometimes are to a majority doughface-he does not cry, art thou well, my brother? while he takes you by the beard and plants a dagger under your fifth rib. We prefer him infinitely as an opponent, to any Northern doughface, who might be selected to fill his place. with a view to play a double game in politics, and harmonize contradictions by a humbug.

### LITERARY NOTICES.

Green's Decline and Fall. Vol. V and VI. New York: Harper & Brothers For sale by Franck Taylor, Penn-sylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

We have received the last volumes of this new, neat, and convenient edition of Gibbon's Decline and Fall, by the Harpers. Several times have we had occasion to bring it to the notice of our

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ROBERT SOUTHEY.
Part V. Published and for sale as above.

One more number will complete this republication. It is a work full of intellectual entertain--wat. We observe frequent references to Americano and desired anti-por in this Part marked His bingrapher says that he was always rejoiced at an opportunity of saowing attention to Americans, especially as he had been unjustly accused of holding and expressing opinions very unfavorable to their country. The anti-American diatribes in the Quarterly Review he protested against privately, condemning the spirit in which they were written.

DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS' ENGINE WORK AND ENGI-NERRING. No. 16. Oliver Byrne, Editor. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. This work sustains its character, and its typo-

graphical execution is worthy of all praise. PICTORIAL FIELD BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION. By Ber

J. Lossing. Nos. 5 and 6. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington. There is no falling off in this very beautiful publication. The embellishments and illustrations are exquisite. Our readers will remember that it

is devoted to illustrations by pen and pencil of the history, scenery, biography, relics, and traditions of the war for independence. THE ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE. By Rev. Ingram

Cobbin, A. M. Nos. 3 and 4. New York: Samuel Hueston. For sale by W. Adam, Bookseller, Pennsylvania av-

We take pleasure in again commending this work to the favor of our readers. Its peculiar features, making it an admirable family Bible, we pointed out a few weeks since. It will be completed in twenty numbers, at 25 cents each. HISTORY OF DARIUS THE GREAT. By Jacob Abbot. New

The series of biographies prepared by Mr. Abbot for the young has been of real service to those who have been so fortunate as to be put in possession of them. They are well adapted to the taste and capacity of youth, and the author labors to imbue them with just and generous sentiments.

HEALTH, DISEASE, AND REMEDY. By George Moore, M. D. Published and for sale as abov

Or Moore has done much to inform the mass of the People, by presenting professional or abstract truth in a popular and practical form. He is already known as the author of two works on the relations between the mind and the body. The one before us, treating of a subject in which all are deeply interested, in a style suited to the comprehension of all, ought to have an extensive circulation.

A note by the editor informs us that this independent and spirited Review ceases with the present number-a matter of regret, for we do not know precisely what will take its place. We have here the editor's due contribution, in an article, to some persons perhaps more curious than edifying. on the different christologies of the New Testament. This, with one from Mr Burney, on the political "crisis" we have just survived, will prove the main attraction. For the others, we trust at present to their advertised titles and their au-

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. September, 1850.

We erred in calling this a quarterly. It comes once in two months, and makes two fair volumes annually, at two dollars each. This number is chiefly remarkable for a capital Editor's Table, near twenty close pages of "Literary Intelligence," or comments in general. There are three excellent theological articles-an address by Dr. Burnap on theological study, an account and criticism of Fenerbach, and one on Furness's book recently noticed by us; the others are more general, and good as usual. An uncommonly pleasant brief one is that on Architecture.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW. July, 1850. New York: Leonal ott. &c. For sale by W. Adam, Washington, D. C. We do not undertake to characterize all the articles, but this seems to as an unusually valuable number. The article on Leonardo da Vinci is, perhaps, more laboriously and ambitiously than well done. That on "Prostitution," or the causes, conditions, and victims of immorality in cities, is an eminently able, humane, thoughtful, and practical treatment on a subject, which, from its terror and hopelessness, most moralists have "passed by on the other side." The more one knows of it, the more he feels that it cannot be passed, silently and safely. One of the foreign notices has an excellent discussion of the position and em ployment of women. In fact, it would be a long task to enumerate all the topics which this admirable review deals with, at once so gravely and

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. July, 1850. Published and for sale as above.

It is part of the established merit of this review, to have put forth the capital series of papers on the great works of Britain-the Railway, the Tubular Bridge, and now the Mechanism of the Post Office. What can we say more for this number than that it contains one of the series? To tell the truth, for want of time we have read none of the others with proper care, save that on spectacles. The printer will not wait for us to finish those on Condorcet, National Workshops, and the Austrian Revolution, of which we reserve our opinion accordingly.

EDINBORGH REVIEW. July, 1850. Published and for sale

This sober and discreet Quarterly gives us first something apparently very curious and well worth reading, on Probabilities; two good historical articles, on the Roman Empire and Pedro the ing the deplorable effects which would follow the abandonment of that stupendous attempted blockade; and the usual complement of sundry topics. la "Goethe's Festival," we commend the excelent statement of the creed of this writer-"of all false religions the most subtle, the most tempting the most attractive, from its very approximation to the truth."

BLACK WOOD'S MAGAZINE. August, 1850. Published and

African Sporting," and "Ledru Rollin en England," we have found the most attractive among the contents of this number. Good counsel, we presume, is given in the article on Landscape Painting; and for the rest, including that on Free Trade and on Courtship in the time of James I, we may readily suppose that they are in keeping with the character and credit of this invaluable, wayward and spley magazine.

KNICKBREGGER MAGAZINE for September: New York:

Our genial friend, "Old Knick," has been

fearless in the utterance of his own convictions, good-humored an account of what he saw and heard along the line of the Erie railroad, that we of the American People. He is a bot partisan, are put into an extremely pleasant mood with and his prejudices lead him to do injustice to his him. His table is seldom better spread than at olitical opponents, especially those of the Free this present feast; and while this is so, we find soil school-but he is no skulker, no hypocrite, no upon the side tables a great variety of dishes, supplied by his able corps of regular contributors to his own and his readers' entertainment. \*\*

> HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. No IV. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington City.

In the lighter portion of its contents this periodical has sustained the spirit with which it commenced, while in the more substantial department it has improved steadily from the first number. There are several articles in the September issue of real value, and one that is alone worth two or three times the cost of the number. We refer here to a paper on "Shooting Stars and Meteoric Showers," which possesses deep interest, and shows how beautifully, intelligently, and philosophically, modern observation and science deal with ancient record and superstition.

## A DEFENCE OF THE BARNBURNERS.

Washington, September 18, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

Your strictures on the action of the recent Convention at Syracuse, I think call for a reply. You charge the Barnburners who participated in the processings of the Contractor with tring promulgated in the Buttalo Convention, and contended for in the Presidential election of 1848, and especially by adopting the Baltimore resolutions of 1840-'48, on the subject of slavery. You assume that they openly acknowledge to the world that they were wrong, and the Hunker sec-tion were right, in their action on this subject. This is a very serious charge to make against any party, and when it is made against a body of men who, for three years, have been subjected to more insult and misapprehension than any party ever before in our political history, it should be promptly met and refuted—and the statement of

a few simple facts will, I think, accomplish this.

The Baltimore resolutions express the position of the Democracy, on the subject of slavery, past, present, and future. That is, that Congress should not interfere with slavery in the States, or take any incipient steps that may lead to such interference. The Democracy are strict constructionists of the Federal Constitution, and hold that the individual States, with the exception of the few subjects enumerated in the Constitution, are separate sovereignties, and that New York has no more right to interfere with the municipal institutions of South Carolina, either directly or indirectly, than she has with those of Great Britain or Hol had. The Bornburgers therefore, are re. facily consistent in adopting this resolutionnow, but would have been so had they adopted it

But this resolution in 1848 did not touch the question in issue. The question was slavery in the Territories, not in the States. The Mexican war closed with a vast acquisition of free territory; and the "slave interest" demanded that it should be surrendered to slavery, by a constitutional construction. The nominee of the Baltimore Convention indirectly admitted this construction by giving an opinion that it would be a violation the Constitution to enforce an opposite one. His election and endorsement by the people would therefore have been an indirect admission of the

demands of slavery.
On this the New York Democracy took their position. It was to defeat such indirect admission, and consequent construction of the Federal Con-stitution, they placed themseves on a vital principal, immensely transcending in importance the right or wrong of slavery, or even the destinies of the territories in question—a principle, in fact, that involved the whole structure of our government, and that was to decide which was the pre-ponderating element in the Constitution, slavery or freedom. They therefore separated from the National party, and the party and personal friendships of many years—cast behind them all the blandishments of power and the emoluments of office, and subjected themselves to more abuse and persecution than was ever before in modern times, inflicted upon a political party; and they passed through the fiery ordeal with a constancy and unflinching bravery that challenged the ad-

miration of the very millions opposed to them.

The defeat of Gen. Cass, and consequent safety ing object for which they had separated from their party and subjected themselves to so severe a trial; but they also wished, as a practical question, to exclude slavery from the Territories in question, and in this they were joined by another body of men, who, believing that slavery is a great wrong inflicted upon the black race, and acting wholly upon and always in opposition to the Constitution, were necessarily opposed to its extension into the Territories. The Convention at Syracuse assume that the admission of California practically settles the question, and that slavery is or will be wholly excluded from the Territories. The Barnburners therefore, having first decided the great principle involved, and then excluded slavery from the Territories, now assume the position that they have always occupied in regard to slavery in the States; and the causes that separated them from the National party having passed away, they again take their place in the ranks of the National party, with whom they have always fra-

This is a statement of the facts in the premises and you now charge them with an abandonment of their principles and with bad faith to their allies on the Territorial question. You assume, that by acting with the Liberty men in a common object, when that object was accomplished they were bound to adopt the prior creed of their allies, and thus contradict the leading principles upon which, as political partisans, they had always acted, and which, with the venerable Ex-President at their head, would have held every man of them up to the scorn and ridicule of the world. There is, I suppose, no doubt that, out of 120,000 votes cast for Mr. Van Buren in the Presidential election in the State of New York, a majority were Barnburners; and if you had reasoned in a pre-cisely opposite direction, and reached the conclusion that the Liberty men were bound to adopt the Baltimore resolutions, (the prior creed of the Barnburners,) and thus become useful and available Democrats, your skill as a logician would have been better displayed, although such a conclusion would scarcely have been reached by a BARNBURNER.

ternized

We see nothing in the reply of a "Barnburn r," to change our opinion of the acts of the Syracuse Convention. His construction of the Baltimore resolution on the subject of slavery is totally incorrect. That resolution expressly recognises the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery, not only in the States, but in the Territories. Its language is unmistakable:

" That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domes-tic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery, or to take incipa ent steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such forts have on inevitable tendency to di-minish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political insti-

part of the resolution which related to slavery in the States; so did the Liberty men who united with them; but they all opposed that part which with them; but they all opposed that part which related to slavery in the Territories. The Baltimore resolutions enjoined Non-Intervention in respect cracy. It will also assort the party, and fix every resolutions enjoined Non-Intervention in respect to the question of slavery in the Territories; Cruel; a Defence of the African Squadron, show- the Barnburners denied it, and insisted on the right and duty of positive interference by Congress. They voted against General Cass, as the representative of Non-Intervention, and for Martin Van Buren, as the representative of Wilmot-

Provisoism. That was their position in 1848. Where do we find them in 1850? On precisely the ground they repudiated in 1848-sustaining now a policy which then they deemed so wrong and mischievous as to justify their separation from the National Democracy! The Washington Union understands that matter when it says:

"The best sign in the Syracuse Convention, therefore, is the readoption of the Baltimore Non-Intervention Platform, and the profound silence which reigned in the Convention about the Buffulo Wilmot-Proviso Platform, on which the Free-Soilers went off in the late Presidential election. Indeed, it is said that Mr. John Van Buren declared he was no Free Soiler, and that there was no such party. It is a pity that he had not made this discovery a little earlier. This Convention also approve of the late measures of Congress which threw overboard the

The Territorial Question has undoubtedly been settled by Congress on the Principle of an excursion to the interior lakes and titles of Non-Intervention. The Syracuse Convention by New York, since we last had the pleasure of sit- resolution expressly approves of this settlement,

feelings, so vigorous with his pen, so frank and ting at table with him, and gives so fresh and and in adopting the Baltimore resolution above the State of Missouri redeemed from the pledge quoted, expressly affirms its faith in the doctrine and policy of Non-Intervention with all Questions of Slavery-and that is the Case plat-

> We did all we could to effect a Union between the Liberty men and Barnburners in New York, and to bring about a general union of all the opponents of slavery extension, during the last Presidential canvass. Under the same circumstances, we should do so again. We see nothing in our course then, to regret. The nomination of Martin Van Buren, and the three hundred thousand votes given to him as the representative of the Wilmot Proviso, were links in the chain of causes leading to the passage of the Oregon bill with its inhibitory clause against slavery, and to the exclusion of slavery from the shores of the Pacific. For all that the Barnburners did by word and deed to contribute to these results, we have given them ample credit. Nor were we ready to blame them, when one year ago they adopted the doubtful policy of a union with the Hunkers. Although questioning that policy, we vindicated their integrity, and hoped for the best. But, now, when the State Convention, in which they are equally represented, with shameless profligacy abandons all they contended for in 1848, and adopts all that they then repudiated, as an independent journalist, bound by no party ties or considerations, we are not at liberty to suppress our opinions of the movement.

### OUR REPRESENTATIVES VS. TEXAS BOUNDARY BILL

The question has been again and again asked why no effort was made in the House to amend the Texas Boundary bill, and at last, one member, in reply to the New York Tribune, who seems to have in his mind the adage, that "a poor excuse is better than none," says that efforts were made, but were rendered unavailing, because the Speaker would not look at any one who rose upon the Free Soil side. That gentleman had no eye for anything but the Texas appropriation—no eye towards anybody but his own party. Gentlemen rose as numerously, in succession, as the phantom kings did before the eyes of Macbeth, and they spread out their chests, and held out their bands, and even hemmed; but the impassible Speaker looked only to Mr. Boyd; and so the most disgraceful act upon the American statute book was

We admire the simplicity of the man who could adventure this apology for one of the most fligrant neglects of duty, and one of the most glaring exhibitions of supineness and cowardice, that have yet been perpetrated in the House of Representatives; and it would increase our admiration to know whether he believed it satisfactory or not. How would such an apology have sound from the mouth of John Quincy Adams?

John Quincy Adams, had he been living, could have done no more than was done on the occasion referred to. The editor of the Worcester Spy does injustice to the true men from the free States who sought to defeat or amend the bill. The rules of the House, enforced by a Pro-Slavery Speaker, could not be set at naught. It is sheer nonsense to talk of the representatives of freemen betraying their trust, because they did not amend the bill. Men cannot do impossibilities. The Speaker gave the floor to Linn Boyd-how could Judge Allen or Mr. Rockwell deprive him of it? And when Mr. Boyd got the floor, offered his amendments, and sprung the previous question, how could other amendments be introduced? It was an impossibility. And when the previous question was not seconded, the ever-ready Speaker took care to give the floor to somebody who would move to commit, and spring the previous question on that. How could that be helped? Would you have the Speaker lynched, and the somebody on the floor choked off by main force? There are plenty of Generals who can always

plan a better campaign and fight a better fight than the man on whom are the actual responsibilities of the battle field: plenty of her harm's way. Once for all we say, essential amendments to the Texas Boundary Bill were rendered impossible by the fact that the Speaker and a decided majority of the House were against them-

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLIC continues to cultivate harmony in the Whig Party by denouncing all those sections of it that dislike the bills lately passed, and by stigmatizing as baleful agitators, Whig journals that venture to differ from it in opinion respecting the adjustment. It is already at loggerheads with the Philadelphia North Amercan, the Albany Evening Journal, and the New York Tribune. This may suit Mr. Webster, but will scarcely advance the interests of the Admin-

TEXAS-It seems that the Governor of Texas has vetoed the bill referring to the people the proposition from the United States to purchase territory, &c. The Legislature adjourned till the 3d November.

# COLONEL BENTON

ON THE PROPOSED " NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN AND THE MISSOURI ELECTION

The St. Louis Union of the 17th publishes the following letter of Old Bullion to one of his friends, in which he rights certain matters :

WASHINGTON CITY, Sunday, August 25, 1850.

DEAR SIR: The New York Evening Post of the 7th inst. contains a letter from this place, which concerns me, and which it is right that I should any mistake or doubt with respect to my future course. The letter says that the Democratic party intend to start a new paper at this place, in order to reorganize the party, and to support me for the Presidency. The Post very justly remarks upon this communication, that a paper started to support any particular person for the Presidency cannot be the organ of a party, but of an individ-ual, and could do no good; but agrees that a new Democratic paper ought to be established here. These are my own opinions—a new paper for the party, not for an individual. Gen.
Jackson was never more right than when he
warned Mr. Polk against bringing Ritchie here,
and foretold the ruin of the party if he did.
Every day's experience since he was brought, has
confirmed the truth of that warning, and if he remains here we shall be ruined, and shall again lose the Presidential election, and shall deserve writing this note was to notice what concerned myself in that letter to the Evening Post, and to tell my friends what they ought to know, that they may not be misled by any erroneous report The new paper, if one is established here, is not to support me for the Presidency, or for anything else. This I have told my friends here, and those who know me, know there is nothing more to be said on that point ; so that the letter to the Evening Post, so far as it concerns me, was dead here before it was known in Missouri.

The election of Senator is considered in the we have here is that the latter will join the for ory in behalf of the Union, and will show that

man in his right place.
You have done nobly in St. Louis, (city and county,) and have deserved success if you have not commanded it, and have insured it for the next You have shown that the anties are a small ninority, not one fifth of the party; and of these, am told there is not above one hundred and fifty real disunion and nullification men among them, the rest who voted with them being in reality good hard money and Union men, but led astray by continual falsehoods. These deceived citizens will find out the truth of themselves during the ensuing elections, and will return to the hard money Union Democracy to which they belong. So of other counties. The nullification disunion Democracy are a minority, a miserable minority in every county—in some counties none at all—and of themselves able to do nothing; but by creeping into our party, and by crucus, frauds, and trade in votes, have contrived to make themselves prominent, and often to rule the State, and this year to give it to the Whigs, after having and this year to give it to the Waigs, airer having first tried to give it to the Southern Confederacy. but this is about the last harm they will do us. The ensuing elections will give them their proper places in the ranks of the Whigs, and will free us from them forever, and will leave us stronger

than ever.

The appeal is now decided and sustained, and the object I had in making it is accomplished. The nullification resolutions of the last General Assembly are condemned; the people waked up to the reality of the plot-to dissolve the Union, and

Mr. John Smith, St. Louis, Mo.

# CONGRESS.

Tuesday, September 24, 1850. memorial from printers in Washington remonstrating against the present contract system was presented by Mr. Clay, and referred to the

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

ommittee on Printing.
The Mexican Indemnity bill from the House was taken up. Mr. Soulé moved an amendment providing for the payment of the instalments by the Secretary of the Treasury. This was reject-ed, and the bill was then passed.

A bill making temporary provision for the working of the gold mines of California was con-On motion of Mr. Ewing, it was so amended as to restrict a permit to work a mine to nine hundred square feet, and to allow of the transfer of permits in certain cases. Mr. Seward moved to amend so as authorize permits to those who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. This was amended, testimonials of good character from such persons, and then agreed to-yeas 21, nays 18-as fol-

YEAS-Messrs. Bell. Benton, Bright, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Ewing, Felch, Foote, Hale, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, and Walker—21.

Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hunter, King, Morton, Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance, Underwood, Wales, and Winthrop-18.

The Senate soon after adjourned till 6 o'clock.

when it met for the transaction of Executive

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1850. The joint resolution from the House, to author-ize the President of the United States to cause a suit to be brought against George W. Crawford, late Secretary of War, was taken up, and read. The resolution was debated some time—Mr. Crawford's friends endeavoring to vindicate his character. It was laid upon the table—yeas 27, navs 25-Clay and Pearce voting in the affirma-

tive with the Democrats.

The bill to create certain collection districts in California was reconsidered, amended so as to provide for six ports of entry in that State, and

then passed. e bill making temporary provision for working the gold mines, &c , was taken up and passed. The Senate, after some time spent in the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, adjourned till evening, when it went into Executive

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1850

The Senate had under consideration a bill granting bounty lands to officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the service of the United States. It was amended so as to include the representatives of all such officers and soldiers, and to entitle them to bounty lands if they had been exposed to the fire of the enemy. The amendnts were ordered to be engrossed for a third

The Senate took up the bill reported from the lect Committee on the memorial of Miss Dix making grants of lands to the several States, for the support and relief of the indigent insane.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi opposed the bill s

constitutional Mr. Chase was in favor of the object of the bill, but would like to see it put in a different form
A motion to lay on the table failed—yeas 23

Mr. Whitcomb said he considered the bill little ore than a proposition to distribute the proceeds of the public lands. Mr. Benton moved to strike out the 3d section :

and was proceeding to address the Senate in general opposition to the bill, when Mr. Pearce moved to postpone it till the second Monday in De-This motion prevailed, and the Senate then took up the Indian Appropriation bill. Without

disposing of the subject, it adjourned. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1850. The Indian Appropriation bill was again taken up, and various amendments were ordere engrossed for a third reading of the bill. endments were ordered to be

the private land claims in California was debated. and laid upon the table temporarily.

The Fortification bill from the House was

passed.

The Navy Appropriation bill war considered, and the Senate then proceeded to the transaction of Executive business.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1850.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, returned from the Senate with amendments, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means A resolution of Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, allowing stationery to the amount of \$45 for the long and \$25 for the short session of Congress, was adopted. On motion of Mr. Strong, ordered, that delegates from New Mexico and Utah be paid their mileage, &c., out of the contingent

A few days since, a motion was made to recon sider the vote by which the House referred to the Committee on Commerce the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permi els from the British North American ces to lade and unlade at such places in any col-lection district of the United States as he may designate.

This motion was called up by Mr. Grinnell. Mr. Bayly moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Lost—yeas 86, nays 93. The mo-tion to reconsider then prevailed—yeas 96, nays Mr. Grinnell moved to commit the bill to the Committee on Commerce, with instructions (such as had been proposed by Mr. Ashmun) to report certain sections, which he submitted, pro-viding for an increase of the tariff. The Speaker decided that the amendment was out of order, on several grounds—one being that it was not ger-man to the bill. Mr. Ashmun appealed, but the appeal was laid upon the table, and the Speaker

Two bills granting lands to aid in the construc tion of railroads in Missouri were then laid upon

the table by considerable majorities.

Mr. Preston King said that he had been seeking throughout the session for an opportunity to introduce a bill to abolish slavery in the District And he now moved a suspension of the rules for

this purpose.

The bill was read. It proposes that all persons held in slavery emancipated by this act shall be paid for out of the Treasury of the United States, and the value and the amount shall be ascertained and determined by the judges of the circuit court for the District of Columbia.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 52, nays 109—as follows:
YEAS—Messrs Alexander, Andrews, Bingham, Booth, Borrows, Joseph Cable, Calvin, Chandler, Clark, Cleveland, Cole. Corwin, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, Fitch, Fowler, Freedley, Goodenov Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Harlan, Hebare Henry, Howe, Hunter, James G. King, John A. King, Preston King, Horace Mann, Matteson, Meacham, Moore, Ogle, Otis, Peck, Reed, Reyn-olds, Risley, Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Thed-deus Stevens, Van Dyke, Vinton, Waldo, and

NAVS-Messrs Albertson, Anderson, Ashe Ashmun, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bissell, Bowdon, Bowie, Bowlin, Briggs, Brooks, Albert G. Brown, Buel, Burt, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, E. C. Cabell, George A. Caldwell, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carter, Casey, Clingman, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Daniel, Dimmick, Disney, Dixon, Ednundson, Eliot, Alexander Evans, N. Evans, Featherston, Gilbert, Gorman, Green, Hall, Ham-mond, Hampton, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Hay, Haymond, Hib-Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Hay, Haymond, Hib-bard, Hongland, Holladay, Holmes, Howard, Hub-bard, Inge, Joseph W. Jackson, Andrew John-son, Kaufman, Kerr, George G. King, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Job Mann, Marshall, Mason, McClernand, McDowell, McLanahan, Robert M. McLane, McMuller, McQueen, Mesdey Miller, Millson, Morris, Morton, Orr, Outlaw, Par-ker, Peaslee, Phelps, Pitman, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Stanly, Richard H. Stanton, Alex. H. Stephens, Stetson, Strong, Taylor, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Venable, Walden, Wallace, Watkins, Wellborn, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Williams, Woodward, and Young—109
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky came into the Hall
after his name had been called, and asked to record it in the negative; but the privilege was de-

Northern Whigs and Free-Soilers -41. Nays-Northern Democrats-31. Nort Whigs-14. Southern nays-64. Northern memabsent or not voting-44. A few mem avowedly favorable to the principle of the resolu-tion voted against a suspension of the rule, be-cause they deemed the introduction of the resolu-

suit to be instituted against Mr. Crawford, for the recovery of money paid him on the Galphin

claim, was passed—yeas 142, nays 20. The Fortification bill was passed. The bill granting lands to the several States for the relief and support of the indigent insane

persons was taken up

Mr Bissell explained the provisions of the bill. It appropriates 6,000,000 acres of public lands, to be divided among the States in the compound ratio of their geographical limits and their representation in the House of Representatives; the area of no one State to be computed at more than fifty thousand square miles. The lands are not to be sold at less than the minimum price, and the proceeds are to be invested in the United States or State stocks, to be forever kept as a permanent fund.

After remarks by several gentlemen, Mr. Burt moved to lay the bill on the table; but the motion did not prevail—yeas 48, nays 107.

Pending the question on the engrossment of the bill, the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1850

The House refused to order the bill for the relief of indigent insane to a third reading, but referred it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House took up the bill amendatory to the

act providing for the better security of passen-gers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by Mr. McLane, who reported the bill from the Committee on Commerce suggested various amendments, which were agreed to; and it was

[From the reading of the bill we learned that n requires, among other things, that every steamserver for every passenger, always to be kept in readiness for use; no light combustible materials shall be taken on board; all boilers to be examined every six months, and no more passengers to be taken than certain superficial dimensions will

warrant. The act to take effect from and after the 1st of April, 1851 | The Army Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and a debate took place on the general ect of extravagance, retrenchment, &c.

Mr. Bayly called attention to the condition of the Treasury, and was proceeding to speak of Mr Bissell asked what was the entire amount propriated thus far, for everything?

Bayly replied, forty-one million four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars. This did not include the ten millions in the Texas Boundary bill, nor the amendments to the Navy bill. nor did it include the million put into the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill by the Senate; nor the amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. [A voice: "And they amount to a million" Such being the amount of the appro-priations, he turned to the condition of the Treasury. The actual receipts last year, from all sources, were forty-three millions four hundred thousand dollars. The receipts this year (for reasons which he stated) can hardly be as large as they were the last. And this heing the condition of the Treasury, if the House did not resist extravagant appropriations, he desired the country to know what would be the consequence. After a most confused, disorderly, ill-tempered, and barren session, in Committee and out, the House adjourned at a late hour.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1850.

The Army Appropriation bill was amended in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, reported, and finally passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with the amendments of the Senate. It refused to concur in the Senate's amendment striking out the mileage reform clause. But the further transaction of business was prevented by the want of a quorum, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1850.

Mr. Wentworth rose to a privileged question and asked leave to make a report from the Committee on Printing. It ought, he said, to be read before a certain amendment to the Civil and Di-plomatic bill is acted upon, (that relating to compensating the public printer.)

The Speaker said that the report could be made

only by unanimous consent. Mr. Wentworth. I want it read.

Mr. Bayly. I object. Mr. Wentworth. It is all-important at this Mr. Bayly moved that the House resolve itsel into a Committee of the Whole on the state of

Messrs. Wentworth and Orr expressed the hope that the motion would be voted down.

The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 83, nays 75; and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole or the state of the Union.

After some discussion on the Civil and Diplo matic bill, the Committee rose, and Mr. Bayly submitted a resolution to close debate in a few minutes after the House went again into Com-

Mr. Orr of South Carolina protested against this attempt to cut off discussion, when one of the amendments of the bill related to the public printing, on which a committee stands ready to nake a report containing facts all-important be known before a vote was taken.

The House, however, passed the resolution, refused to allow the report to be made, and went again into Committee. The following amendment was non-concurred

For the extension of the Capitol, according to such plan as may be adopted by the Joint Com-mittee on Public Buildings of both Houses of Congress, two hundred thousand dollars. This appropriation to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall be authorized to appoint an architect to carry out the plans which may be adopted as aforesaid. On the amendment making an appropriation for surveys on the Ohio river, Mr. Bissell moved a

proposition embracing appropriations for rivers d harbors.

tained on an appeal—yeas 73, nays 64.

The amendment was then non-concurred in The amendment of the Senate to the Civil and Diplomatic bill being under consideration, to indemnify the public printer for losses sustained in the execution of the printing of the two Houses, and releasing him from his contract, &c., warm debate ensued, involving the subjects of the losses and profits of Mr. Ritchie, and his general designs in bidding, through his agents, for the work.

Finally, after being amended, the proposition f the Senate was non-concurred in.

The Committee, having disposed of all the amendments, rose; when, under the operation of the previous question, their action was concurred in by the House.

An adjournment took place at half-past twelve o'clock, A. M. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850. Mr. Hunter reported back from the Committee

n Finance the Army bill, without amendment The Senate took up the Civil and Diplomatic bill, returned from the House with amendments, and resolved to insist upon its own amendments.

The bill relating to the safety of passengers or board steamboats was postponed till next session A message was received from the House, an nouncing its concurrence in the amendments of the Senate to the Land Bounty bill, except 2d and 6th, extending the bounties to the officers and

The naval appropriation bill was considered, and several amendments rejected. Mr. Mason moved to strike out the proviso, inserted by the House, abolishing flogging in the navy.
A short, spirited debate sprung up, in which

Mr. Hale made a strong appeal to the Senate against the brutal practice of flogging, and insist-ed upon the rejection of the amendment. He was sustained by Mr. Hamlin, and opposed by Messrs. Dawson, Yulee, Pearce, Davis of Missi sippi, and Butler. Mr. Yulee, with a view to embarrass the pr

viso, moved to add after the word "navy," on board vessels of commerce." This was adopt ed-yeas 25, nays 13. The question on striking out the proviso amended was then taken by yeas and nays, with

the following result:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien,
Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dayton,
Downs, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Misson,
Devent, Busk, Sebastian, Smith. Sprusnce, Turney, Wales, and Yulce—24.
Navs—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass. Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickin

Son, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Felch, Fremont, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Soulé, Sturgeon, Underwood, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—23,
Soon after, Mr. Hale rose to a question of privilege. The Journal showed that, in striking out the proviso, twenty-four had voted in the affirmative, and twenty-three in the negative while the name of Mr. Greene of Rhode Island

Mr. Greene said that when his name was called he responded "No," and he did not know that his name was not recorded till his attention was called to it by one of the reporters. The point of order was raised, whether the name of the Senator could be recorded at this stage, and was debated.

The Chair decided that the vote could not be corded, except with unanimous consent. Objections were made.

Mr. Hunter, to obviate all difficulty, moved and the vote was reconsidered.

The question was again taken on striking out

the proviso, and the motion was rejected-year 24, nays 26, as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Ber-

rien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Day ton, Downs, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian Smith, Spruance, Turney, Wales, and Yulee-

NAYS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cas Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, Walker, and Winthrop—26. So the Senate refused to strike out the proviso,

abolishing the practice of flogging in the navy and on board vessels of commerce

[The sectional aspect of this vote is remark able. Mr. Dayton of New Jersey was the only Senator from a free State who voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Benton and Underwood were the only Senators from slave States who voted in the negative, except Soulé, who on the first vote recorded his name in the negative, but on the second, his name is not found among either the nays or yeas

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic bill The Senate resolved to insist on its arrend ments to the Indian bill.

with its amendments to the Senate, and passed. The Senate resolved to insist upon its amendments to the Bounty Land bill. The Army bill was finally reported to the Sen

ate with its amendments, and passed.

Committees of Conference were appointed on the Indian and Bounty Land bill.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then taken

up, when Mr. Dickinson, from the Committee of Confer ence, reported that the joint conferees had agreed upon all the disagreed votes, (with three excep-tions,) and, on motion, the report was concurred

The votes on which the committees could no agree were these:
1st. The amendment of the Senate striking out the House provisions regulating mileage.
2d. The Senate amendment, increasing the sal-

ary of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery to \$3,000; and 3d. The Senate amendment respecting an ab

rogation of the contract for printing.

Mr. Dickinson moved, and the Senate again insisted on these amendments.

The House insisting on its disagreement to them, new committees were appointed to confer. The bills creating collection districts in Cali fornia, and extending to that State the judiciary and laws of the United States, returned from the House with amendments, were passed as amended.

A message was received from the House, was Naval bill had been agreed to with one exception. Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate recede fro he amendment, and the motion was agreed to. Mr. Shields, from the Committee of Confer-ence on the Bounty Land bill, made a report, that

the Senate recede from its amendment, and the eport was concurred in The House disagreed to the Senate amendments on the Army bill. The Senate insisted, and the House did likewise; Committees of Conference

were appointed, and the House receded from its

At nine o'clock the Senate went into Executive ssion, and from that time till one o'clock, A. M., Sunday, remained in such session; the doors being occasionally opened to receive messages from the House and the President of the United States, and from the various Committees of Conference Mr. Pearce, from the Committee of Conference on the Indian bill, made a report, which, having been concurred in by the House, was concurred The doors were again closed.

A message was received from the House, stating that they had receded from their disagree-ment to the first and second amendments of the Senste to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and had adhered to their disagreement to the third,

od moved that the Senate

Messrs Dickinson, Soulé, and Foote, addressed the Senate in favor of insisting on the amendment; and Mr. Badger urged the Senate to re-The question being taken, the Senate, by

rote of yeas 27, nays 25, receded from the amen ment. four, again closed for Executive business, and at five o'clock the Senate adjourned to meet on Mon-day, at nine o'clock, A. M.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850

The House was busily engaged from ten is the forenoon till four in the afternoon, when it took a recess till six, when it again met, and continued in session till four next morning. The Army, Navy, and Indian Appropri bills were the subjects of conference between the two Houses, and were finally passed, the House ometimes receding, and sometimes the Senate. On the amendments to the Civil and Diplo

natic bill there were two Committees of Confer ence. The last report recommended—

1. That the House concur in the first amendent of the Senate, (striking out the mileage re-

form provision)
2. That the House concur in the eighteenth 3. That the House do not concur in the amend ment of the Senate (indemnifying the public printer, releasing him from his contract, &c.)

Great confusion followed, but at last, after Mr. Stanly moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senste's first and second amendments, (the mileage reform, &c.,) and adhere to their third, (striking out the provision relative to public printing ;) and he moved the pre-

rious question. Mr. Fitch. Has the gentleman a right to make the motion without a suspension of the rules?

The Speaker. The Committee of Conference were unable to agree. Two of the committee make a report. It is in order for the gentleman

to move or adhere.
Under the operation of the previous question
the House receded from the milesge reform and

another comparatively unimportant amendment, (relating to the bureau of surgery.)

And they ADDERED to the third amendment, striking out all with regard to the public printing, (refusing to say anything about it.) and, of course refusing to indemnify Mr. Ritchie, or the publi printer, and refusing to release him from his contract, and inviting proposals for the remainder of the printing at certain rates, below the prices of

Mr. Stanly moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and at his instance the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Hall moved that the House adjourn. Mr. Bort inquired whether a message should not be sent to the Senate, informing them of the action of the House on the amendments. The Speaker replied in the affirmative. Mr. Thompson of Mississippi said the bill wassed, so far as the House was concerned.

This was the clincher.

Mr. Burt. Then it is for the Senate to reced from its (printing) amendment, or defeat the Civil and Diplomatic bill. I hope we will wait Mr. Hall. I don't see what good object can b

attained by waiting for the Senate.

Mr. Disney moved that the House Monday at nine o'clock. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order. Various motions continued to be made. At

forming the House that they had receded from the Ritchie Indemnity printing amendment.
Mr. Thompson of Mississippi. I hope that
the House will remain in session until the Speak
er has signed the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

The Speaker. One or two hours must elap

pefore this and the Indian Appropriation bill car The House, at a quarter past four o'clock, Sab bath morning adjourned, amid general rejoicing.

Members did not linger. They were soon beyond the precincts of the Capitol, leaving a portion of the messengers to place the hall in a proper condition for religious services at eleven o'clock, while the other portion spent some time

in waking and leading down stairs spectators who

OF The Free Soil men of the Eighth District in Ohle posed of Ross, Pike, Jackson, Adams, and Scioto coun ed to observe uniformity in writing the name of our candidate for Congress. James C. Steele is his full name. DAVID P. RUCKMAN.

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JAMES FULTON, JR.

We lately noticed, with pain, the death of James Fulton, jr., of Ercildoun, Pa, one of the most active philanthropists of the State. A friend. writing to us. says:

"It seems almost impossible to conceive, much less realize, the fact of disease overriding and crushing such a stout, healthy, robust frame in so hort a period , but such is the fact. The time of his death, the disease, &c, thou hast, no doubt, been already informed. His illness has been atributed by his friends to excessive activity, both sodily and mental—the latter induced by the present critical position of the slave question before Congress. After hard labor in the field through the day, he would often spend the great-er portion of the night, that ought to have been devoted to repose, in writing letters to different individuals in political life, with the view of ef-fecting favorably the settlement of the important questions before Congress.

"Though we feel deeply the responsibility rest-

ing upon our shoulders, yet I can hardly realize that he has gone—gone, never to be with us more; but the fact stares us in the face—he has gone the way of all earth; and though we deeply mourn bis loss, it is a satisfaction and gratification to believe he died the death of a Christian. Indeed it is full worth living a life of toil and privation to be able and prepared to die the death

### OBITUARY.

To the Educr of the National Era :

I have taken the chitany below, from the Kenosha Telegraph, and would be glad to have ou insert it in your paper, it convenient CHARLES DURKEE.

Died in Kenosha, this September 11th, John Winchester Dana, aged 73 years. He died, last of a family of thirteen children. His mother was a daughter of Major General Putnam. He settled in Caledonia county, Vt., where for many years be lived, well known as an active business man and politician of the Demperatic school. In 1839 he removed to this place, where, free from the perplexities of business, cheerful in his thoughts, reverent in his spirits he has chiefly occupied himself in the cultivation of a garden. He was a man of singular modesty of deportment; kind in all his relations, full of generous sentiments, keenly alive to every species of oppression, tolerent in his creed, generous of his means and of his strength; and he possessed that rare gift of carrying forward into age the feelings of his youth. O si sie omnes!—O. F. D.

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WASHINGTON . December 27 , 1845 . Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and cience, which abound in Europe and in this country, this as appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immence extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind is the utmoster pansion of the presentage.

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J. Q. ADAMS.

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Ticks of various brands, and a great variety of other goods, all of which they offer as above, and most respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Aug S—3m

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Aug. 29—6t

Chartered in 1845—Session of 1849-'50—Matrice lants, 224—Graduates, 65. HE Sixth Winter Session of this College will commence on the first Monday of November, 1850, and continu-months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arranged four months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arranged as follows: HORATIO P. GATCHELL, M. D., Professor of Anat

and Physiology.

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Medical Chemistry
and Cerebral Physiology. LORENZO E. JONES, M. D., Materia Medica and BENJAMIN L. HILL, M. D., Surgery and Obstetrics I GIBSON JONES, M. D., Theory and Practice of WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Emeritus Professor of inical Medicine.

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who voted no, was not recorded at ail. He asked that the Journal be corrected. Corresponding Secretary of Executive Com